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RR RUEHROV
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ZNR UUUUU ZZH
R 241402Z JUL 08
FM AMEMBASSY KHARTOUM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 1411
INFO RUCNIAD/IGAD COLLECTIVE
RHMFISS/CJTJF HOA

UNCLAS KHARTOUM 001110

DEPT FOR AF/SPG, A/S FRAZER, SE WILLIAMSON, DRL/ILCSR, G/TIP
ADDIS ABABA FOR USAU
DEPT PLS PASS USAID FOR AFR/SUDAN
DOL FOR ILAB

SENSITIVE
SIPDIS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [PGOV](#) [PREL](#) [KPKO](#) [SOCI](#) [AU](#) [UNSC](#) [SU](#)

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO UNCLASS STATE 43120, INFORMATION ON FORCED AND
CHILD LABOR IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS

REF: A. STATE 43120

¶1. (U) As requested under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, Section 105, post has no reason to believe that goods produced in Sudan are produced with forced or child labor in violation of international standards. While child labor is rife in Sudan, high unemployment means the few goods-producing positions available in the severely underdeveloped country are generally filled by men, mostly migrants from rural areas to large cities.

¶2. (U) Working children are central to the economic activity of a majority of the households and communities in Sudan, but the majority of children working in Sudan is employed in herding and cultivating subsistence crops. In cities and towns, boys generally work in restaurants, as porters, in construction, making bricks, and selling goods for traders. Girls primarily work as domestic servants, in construction, making bricks, making charcoal, and selling tea or spices.

¶3. (U) Post was unable to find evidence to warrant a determination that the incidence of forced labor or exploitative child labor in the production of a good is significant to Sudan. Post asks DOL to contact post should DOL desire to verify or corroborate information on certain goods.

FERNANDEZ